

VIII. *Description of a new Dragon-fly* (*Gynacantha*),  
*from Borneo.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

[Read February 6th, 1878.]

(Pl. IV.)

AT the June Meeting of this Society I exhibited and gave a brief description of perhaps the largest species of Dragon-fly known, and at the time I promised to give a fuller description of the specimen. I have not been able to do so until now, chiefly on account of the difficulty in getting the plate drawn which was to accompany my description.

The specimen was lent me by Mr. Hugh Low, who received it from Borneo.

GYNACANTHA PLAGIATA, C. Waterh., ♀, Pl. IV. Proc.  
 Ent. Soc., Oct. 1877, p. 10.

Head with the vertex and occiput pitchy black; the face, labrum, base of the mandibles and the back of the head yellowish. Thorax fuscous, with two broad oblique fulvous stripes on each side. The abdomen is dark pitchy, but is doubtless much discoloured; the 8th and 9th segments above end on their posterior margin in a strong sharp triangular tooth, that on the 8th being the smaller; the superior appendages of the 10th segment very slender (almost filiform), acute; the 10th segment beneath with four short strong acute triangular teeth. The wings are hyaline, but have a pitchy-brown border along the anterior margin as far as the stigma, and a broad band of the same colour across each wing near the apex, that on the posterior wing extends rather more along the posterior margin than in the fore wings. The stigma is dark pitchy, that of the fore wings is 4 mill., that of the hind wings nearly 5 mill. long.

The neuration of the wings and the remarkable structure of the apical segments of the abdomen are well represented in the plate; the abdomen itself, however, is rather too narrow in the figure, especially in the middle. Legs black, with the femora piceous except at the apex.

Length of abdomen  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; length of hind wing  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

*Hab.*—Borneo.

*Note.*—Mr. MacLachlan, to whom I am much indebted for assistance in giving the characters of this species, informs me that he has seen a drawing in the possession of Baron de Selys-Longchamps representing a species from Sumatra identical with or closely allied to the one here described, and he has reason to believe that it is the intention of that author to found a new sub-genus for the reception of his species (which is also a female), on account of the formation of the apex of the abdomen.